

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS: Stable. Temp. 10-17 (50-61). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 11-15 (52-59). LONDON: Mainly clear. Temp. 16-18 (60-64). Tomorrow change. Temp. 15-17 (59-63). HAVANA: Bunch. Temp. 16-17 (60-63). BOSS: Sunny. Temp. 2-4 (35-39). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 1-3 (34-37). Tomorrow's temp. 4-9 (39-48). ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMIC PAGE.

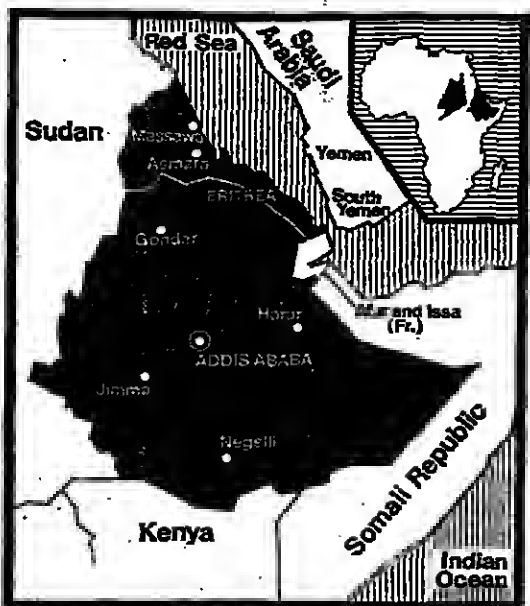
Austria	10.0	10.0	10.0
Belgium	10.0	10.0	10.0
Denmark	10.0	10.0	10.0
France	10.0	10.0	10.0
Germany	10.0	10.0	10.0
Greece	10.0	10.0	10.0
Italy	10.0	10.0	10.0
Japan	10.0	10.0	10.0
South Korea	10.0	10.0	10.0
Spain	10.0	10.0	10.0
Sweden	10.0	10.0	10.0
Switzerland	10.0	10.0	10.0
Taiwan	10.0	10.0	10.0
Thailand	10.0	10.0	10.0
Turkey	10.0	10.0	10.0
U.S.	10.0	10.0	10.0
U.S.S.R.	10.0	10.0	10.0
Yugoslavia	10.0	10.0	10.0

10. 28,594

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21-22, 1974

Established 1887

## Ethiopia Plans Socialist State, 1-Party System



ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—Ethiopia's military rulers announced today that they would turn the country into a socialist state with a one-party system, repress government control of most of the economy, and collective farms.

In a key policy statement read by Radio Ethiopia exactly 100 years after the military deposed Emperor Haile Selassie and ended centuries of feudal rule, the Military Council said it would restructure the country in line with a motto "Ethiopia First" (Shiopia First).

"Ethiopia First means Ethiopian socialism," the statement said. "Socialism means equality, the right to guide one's own destiny, the right to work and earn."

Today's statement was the first official indication of the council's political leanings, although there had been speculation that it might adopt a form of Socialism similar to that of Tanzania.

Observers here noted that a considerable number of Chinese officials have arrived here in recent weeks and added that Ethiopia's ruling body might now be influenced by Chinese thinking.

There has been speculation that China might try to win over Ethiopia as an ally to counter the influence of the Soviet Union in neighboring Somalia.

The statement today said the Military Council had decided on the introduction of a one-party system because the establishment of general elections would lead their leaders to act in their own interests rather than that of the people.

The statement added that all property useful for the progress of the country's economy would come under direct government control.

It said some firms, although they might be nationalized, could remain in the hands of their present owners as long as they

were run properly. "However, strict control over their income will be conducted by the government in the interest of the public," the statement said.

It said that "private establishments which do not contradict the philosophy of 'Ethiopia First' can be run without interference of the government." There was no elaboration on precisely what kind of establishments would fall into this category.

But the statement said that the establishment of small-scale industries was in line with the Military Council's policy and would be encouraged.

"In addition, foreign investors are invited to invest their capital... as long as they help the country's economic activities."

Collective Farms

On agriculture, the statement said that government land would be cultivated by collective farm groups while private farmers would be given government directives.

A recent report on cultivated land in this largely agricultural country said that the former imperial government owned about 15 per cent of the total, the government 25 per cent, and the former aristocracy and the church 20 per cent each. The rest is said to be owned by farmers cultivating relatively small acreages.

The statement said that the exploitation of manpower would be banned and the structure of the future government would be based on the right of the people to administer themselves.

On foreign policy, the statement said that Ethiopia was determined to maintain good relations with the Sudan, Kenya and Somalia.

## IRA Offers a Holiday Truce, Proposes Permanent Peace

LONDON, Dec. 20. (Reuters).—The Irish Republican Army today declared a Christmas holiday cease-fire of 1 days in its offensives in Britain and Ireland and put proposals to the British government for a permanent peace.

The Provisional IRA's move as received with caution. Politicians in Britain and in Northern Ireland showed different reactions to the guerrillas' terms. In a statement in Dublin, the Provisionals announced a "suspension of operations" from midnight Sunday through Jan. 2. Meanwhile, Scotland Yard vowed to hunt down IRA bombers without letup even during the truce.

Police blame the IRA for a 5-day campaign that has killed persons and injured 217 in attacks in England during the month.

The last blast in England, a bomb in a car parked near Belfast, the biggest department store in London's busiest shopping area, Oxford Street.

The bomb—100 pounds of explosives packed in a car—shattered shop windows over a 100-ft radius, slightly injuring 10 persons. It was the biggest blast in England in the recent campaign.

The number of casualties was down by the action of the men who quickly cleared the areas of shoppers after a woman in an Irish accent telephoned warning.

A few hours after the truce announcement, four bombs exploded in Belfast in what a police officer described as the terrorists' first fling before the truce.

Two stores and a pub were damaged in the blasts. Police said that half-hour telephone warnings were given and that the areas were cleared be-

fore the blasts. No casualties were reported.

The IRA made it clear in the truce declaration that it expected the British government to reciprocate by halting what it called aggressive military action, raids and harassment. Any breach of these terms would be considered a refusal to accept the truce and "appropriate action" would be taken, the Provisionals said.

In a guarded statement on the IRA announcement, Merlyn Rees, Britain's administrator for Northern Ireland, said that the actions of security forces would be "related to the level of any activity which may occur."

He said no specific promises would be given.

The truce declaration came after a mediation group of Protestant churchmen proposed peace to the Provisional IRA at a secret meeting in the Irish Republic last week. They carried the Provisionals' reactions and proposals for a permanent cease-fire to Mr. Rees.

The British administrator said today that he told the churchmen that if there was a genuine cessation of violence there would be a new situation in which the government would naturally respond.

The Provisionals warned that if the British government did not give a satisfactory reply to its proposals by midnight Jan. 2, "the Irish Republican Army will have no option but to resume hostilities."

The proposals are believed to include demands for a British declaration of intent to withdraw its forces from Northern Ireland, an end to internment without trial and an amnesty for all prisoners sentenced for political offenses.

The truce will be the third (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Rural Campaign

Ethiopia and Somalia have been at odds for years over the disputed Ogaden area, described by the Somali government in Mogadishu as "Somali territory under Ethiopian colonization."

The statement said that the exploitation of manpower would be banned and the structure of the future government would be based on the right of the people to administer themselves.

On foreign policy, the statement said that Ethiopia was determined to maintain good relations with the Sudan, Kenya and Somalia.

The campaign provides for 60,000 students and teachers to go into the countryside to explain the aims of the Military Council and instruct the rural population on such subjects as basic health care and improved farming methods.

The Military Council has described last year as its major preoccupation and has said that extensive studies are under way for a new system.

There has been no indication of exactly what the military envisages, and for the tenant farmers—who make up the majority of the population—nothing has changed so far.

## Rockefeller Is Late for First Day Of Work as President of Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Vice-President Rockefeller was late for work this morning.

Delayed by Washington traffic, the new Vice-President missed the opening gavel and morning prayer before taking over his duties as presiding officer of the Senate. He arrived five minutes late.

Mr. Rockefeller later disclaimed reports that he would become the major power in the Ford administration. He told newsmen: "I'm not going to pose a problem for anybody. I want to be as quiet and helpful and only do that which is appropriate and useful to the President and the people of this country."

He also said that inflation and recession were the major problems facing the nation adding, "I want to do whatever President Ford wants me to do to help him with his programs on these problems."

## Rabin Challenges Sadat to Parley

TEL AVIV, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin challenged Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today to meet him "for the purpose of a peace" between their two countries.

Mr. Rabin said Egypt would have to decide within the next few weeks whether it sought progress toward a peace settlement or would return to prior conditions for talks and preparation for war.

The Premier spoke after military sources in Tel Aviv reported that Egyptian submarines and missile boats have sailed through the Suez Canal, indicating that the waterway would soon be effectively open to traffic.

U.S. Television Interview

Responding to an interview by Mr. Sadat over American television yesterday, in which the Egyptian leader said he wanted to reach a peace with Israel, Mr. Rabin told a businessmen's luncheon:

"I would phrase my question to him this way: If you really want peace, why do you just say so for propaganda purposes on American television?"

"Why do you not rather take a real concrete step?" Mr. Rabin said. "Let us sit together, in the presence of others, with the purpose of the meeting and the dialogue being a peace between Egypt and Israel."

"If you, President Sadat, are ready for that, I am ready—at any place and at any time," Mr. Rabin said.

The Israeli leader said that in the coming weeks Egypt "will have to decide for itself in which direction it is headed, either progress towards peace or a return to the extremist policy of presenting prior conditions to peace negotiations and priming militarily for war."

Dayan Reports Threat

In a lecture prepared for delivery at Bar Ilan University here last night, former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said that immediately after last year's war the United States threatened to supply Egypt's Third Army, trapped in the Sinai, if Israel

## And Heads for Adjournment Congress Approves the Trade Bill

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (UPI).—The 93d Congress headed for adjournment tonight after both houses passed the comprehensive trade reform bill, which links U.S. trade concessions for the Soviet Union to the easing of emigration restrictions.

The measure, which had been delayed for 20 months over the emigration issue, was considered a top-priority item by the Ford administration. It was passed by 333 to 36 in the House and by 72 to 4 in the Senate.

The measure now goes to the White House, where it is certain to be signed by President Ford. It was the last major piece of legislation undertaken by the Congress. Only a tax bill, a social services measure and a handful of minor items remained to be cleared before Congress was to adjourn.

The major thrust of the trade bill is to grant the President wide powers to reduce trade barriers in preparation for a new round of international trade talks, which have been delayed pending congressional passage of the trade measure.

The deadlock over the emigration issue was broken last month with a compromise worked out by Senators Henry Jackson, D-Wash., Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., and Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Under the agreement, long-term, low-cost trade credits and most-favored-nation tariff treatment would be granted to the Soviet Union provided that the President determines and assures Congress that the Russians are moving toward easing the emigration of Jews and others desiring to move to other countries.

The trade concessions automatically expire in 18 months and must be renewed by Congress.

Sen. Jackson has said that, to fulfill the agreement, Russia should allow emigration to rise from its present level of 35,000 a year to around 60,000.

On Wednesday, the Soviet Union declared that it had not agreed to change its policy on emigration. Senators Jackson, Ribicoff and Javits called the Soviet reaction a face-saving measure. They insist that the conditions concerning emigration would be met. They added that U.S. concessions on trade would be cut off if the conditions were not met.

Although the Jackson amendment on emigration drew most of the attention during the debate on the bill, the trade provisions were considered more important.

In final debate in the House today, the measure's floor manager, Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., characterized the international trade provisions of the bill as (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Discussing Ford Accord, Other Summits Giscard Says Shah 'Misunderstood' Gold Pact

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Dec. 20 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said tonight that the Shah of Iran had "misunderstood" the recent agreement on fixing a new price for gold, and that it would lead to a collapse of the western monetary system as the Shah charged yesterday.

Speaking on the results of his

to raise oil prices if the Western countries increased the gold price.

"It was a misunderstanding," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said tonight. "The Shah thought we wanted to organize an increase in the price of gold. It is not that at all. It is simply allowing gold to be held at its true value."

Earlier today, France had announced that it would revalue its gold stock after in the new year. At the present official price of \$422.23 an ounce, French official holdings are worth 19.6 billion francs (about \$4.35 billion). The revalued price will be close to the present market price of \$1,000 an ounce, and will increase the value of the French gold more than four times, to 78.4 billion francs.

Officials here suggested that the Shah's comments were made because Iran has traditionally kept so little of its reserves in gold. The International Mone-

tary Fund figures from last September showed that of total reserves of some \$6 billion, Iran had only \$185 million in gold at official prices.

The Maritane agreement would allow countries, if they chose, to value gold at the market price. The United States, with some \$11 billion in gold, announced this week—in a move that surprised many observers—that it may consider revaluing next year.

The West Germans and British have been more reticent about revaluing the metal. Italy, with \$3.8 billion in gold, reached an agreement with West Germany earlier this year allowing a \$2-billion West German loan to be secured by Italian gold valued at market prices.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing gave an hour-long fireside interview to newsmen and to the nation to explain results of his recent summit conferences with Soviet,

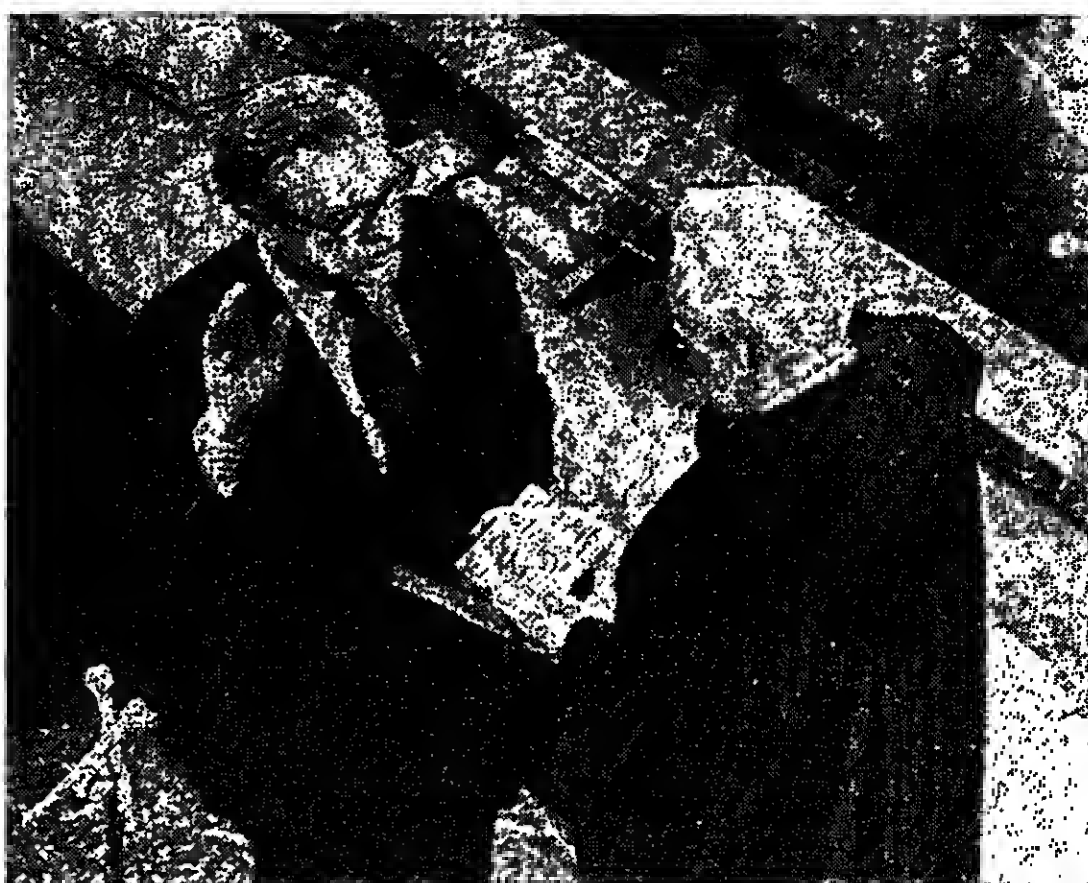
European and American leaders. He denied charges that he had given in to the United States on energy during last weekend's Maritane meeting.

"I don't believe in talking about winners and losers," he told the newsmen interviewing him. "The essence of the Maritane communiqué was the paragraph in which the United States agreed that a consumer-producer meeting could take place."

"As for the consumers meeting among themselves," he said, "we have always believed in that."

He said he thought there had been a change in the U.S. attitude on oil prices from a year ago. "Last year the U.S. objective was: a lowering in prices. The objective today is to encourage the development of their own resources, and for that they would like a small price reduction, not an important one."

Asked if his election last May (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Nelson Rockefeller takes oath from Chief Justice Warren Burger.

President on Aug. 9, 1974, nominated the multimillionaire New Yorker as Vice-President on Aug. 20.

The 25th Amendment provides for the selection of a vice-president without a vote of the electorate but through presidential appointment and congressional approval.

House Sparsely Filled

The general debate on Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation began at 3 p.m. yesterday in a sparsely filled House chamber and continued on through the afternoon with fluctuating attendance.

Perhaps because its outcome was considered certain, many members strolled to the aisles, chatted and laughed as speakers presented their pleas to vote one way or the other. Rep. William Netter, D-Ky., who was presiding, continually used his gavel to urge them to "come to order," occasionally interrupting a speaker to call for quiet.

The six hours allotted for debate by the Rules Committee was divided into three two-hour segments.

One segment was under the control of the Judiciary Committee chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., which meant that he decided who might speak and for how long. The two other segments were controlled by Rep. Edward Hutchinson, of Michigan, the ranking Republican of the Judiciary Committee, and Rep. Robert Kastemer of Wisconsin, the senior representative among 12 Democrats on the committee last Thursday by a vote of 26-10-13, with all 7 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Consisted of Acting for North Korean Assassin of Mrs. Park Is Hanged in Seoul

SEOUL, Dec. 20 (Reuters).—The man who killed the wife of President Chung Hee Park in August, during an attempt on the President's life was hanged here today.

The Justice Ministry said that Mun Se Kwang, a Korean who had lived in Japan, was executed in a Seoul prison. The hanging occurred three days after the Supreme Court upheld his death sentence.

According to the ministry, Mun expressed his sorrow to the President and the Korean people for the killing of Mrs. Park at a National Day ceremony here on Aug. 15. Mun fired pistol shots at the President, missing him but fatally hitting his 49-year-old wife.

He was later convicted of acting under orders from two North Korean agents operating in Japan, one of them a leader of the Korean Presidents' Association in Japan, a pro-North Korean group known as Chosen Soren.

Mun, who lived all his life in Japan, said in his will that he would not have committed the crime had he been born in Korea, the Justice Ministry said.

"I was a fool to be deceived by Chosen Soren into committing such an offense and I deserve death," he was quoted as saying.

Mun's attempt on the life of Mr. Park touched off a serious diplomatic dispute between South Korea and Japan. The Seoul government held Japan responsible and asked for a crackdown on Chosen Soren.

After a month of anti-Japanese demonstrations in Seoul, the two countries ended the dispute in late September when a Japanese embassy came here to promise that his government would control anti-South Korea activities in his country.

Mun, who would have been 33 next Thursday, received his death sentence Oct. 19 and the sentence was upheld on Nov. 20.

Meanwhile, the police today

fired tear gas at demonstrators in southwestern Korea who were calling for a revision of the constitution according to news reports reaching here.

The leader of the opposition New Democratic party, Kim Young Sam, led about 100 party members on a 30-minute march in Kwangju City.

Retaliation Raid

After the march was broken up, a group of pro-government veterans stormed the party's headquarters and pulled down a signboard.

The disturbances followed a speech by Mr. Kim calling on Mr. Park to step down. He said the root cause of all political problems in South Korea lay in Mr. Park's "protracted dictatorial rule" and said there could be no basic solution without amending the constitution.

But Premier Kim Jong Il, also in Kwangju last night, categorically rejected any such revision.



## Bullion Markets Unsettled

## Europe Puzzled by Opposition Of Shah to Revaluing of Gold

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP).—Europeans were perplexed today by the Shah of Iran's warning yesterday that any Western plans to revalue gold reserves could lead to higher oil prices and the possible collapse of the world's monetary system.

The Shah made the statement in an interview in Tehran following an agreement in Martinique last weekend between President Ford and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that countries should be free to revalue their gold reserves at market rates—currently about four times the government-set price of \$422.25 an ounce.

Bullion dealers said the European gold markets were unsettled

by the Shah's warning, but trading was light and the price of gold closed almost unchanged at \$185 an ounce. On the foreign exchanges, the U.S. dollar strengthened against major European currencies.

## Bookkeeping Matter

Common Market officials in Brussels said they could not understand the sharpness of the Shah's reaction to what they said was no more than a bookkeeping operation, pointing out that Italy's gold stocks have been revalued for some time as the basis for a big loan from West Germany.

Similar action by other Western countries could help them pay their oil bills without forcing them to cut down heavily on imports and risk a depression, the European Economic Community sources said.

They said they could not see how the situation of the oil producers could be worsened by Western nations treating gold like silver or any other commodity, buying and selling at world market prices.

Oil producers are mostly quiring dollars, not gold, an EEC official said, and the value of the dollar is not affected much by fluctuations in the gold price. A billion dollars still buys as many schools or fighter planes, no matter what the price of gold, he said.

This view was backed by British financial analysts. Sir George Bolton, a senior official at Lloyd's Bank International, said that gold should be treated just as any other commodity, rising and falling in accordance with supply and demand.

## In for Trouble

However, Sir Frederick Catherwood, director-general of the British Institute of Management, said: "We are in for a certain amount of trouble if we cannot produce a stable system which the Arabs and Iran can trust."

Financial Times correspondent Richard Johns speculated that the Shah is worried that in spite of the enormous rise in Iran's oil revenues, it has few gold reserves and may have to continue borrowing abroad to finance its big spending programs.

Business editor John Palmer of the Guardian said financiers were especially puzzled by the Shah's outburst since it was easily within his power to demand gold in payment for oil if he feared a world paper-currency collapse.

## Rome-Tehran Accord

ROME, Dec. 20 (NYT).—Italy and Iran have signed an agreement expected to open the way for Italian technological aid to Iran in exchange for help in reducing this country's huge balance of payments deficit, it was announced today.

The accord culminated a four-day visit to Iran by Italian President Giovanni Leone which ended yesterday. A joint communiqué issued at the end of the visit specified that a financial agreement to be drawn up in the near future would provide for "the rapid carrying out of development projects which Iran intends to grant to Italian companies... which would allow for joint economic cooperation in the Third World."



Soldiers of an East German honor guard stand at attention during an East Berlin ceremony Friday in which John Sherman Cooper officially took up his new post.

## Cooper Presents Credentials to East Germany

BERLIN (AP).—Ambassador John Sherman Cooper, the first American envoy to East Germany, presented his credentials today to Chief of State Willi Stoph.

Following the 12-minute ceremony, Mr. Stoph asked Mr. Cooper to join him for a private conversation that lasted about 30 minutes.

The presentation of credentials formalizes an ambassador

in his post. Mr. Cooper arrived in East Berlin Dec. 3. The embassy opened Dec. 9. East German Ambassador Rolf Sieber also presented his credentials to President Ford in Washington today.

## MPs of Laborite Right Wing Organize to Fight Left Wing

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Dec. 20 (NYT).—The governing Labor party's right wing, long the silent majority, has decided to open a campaign against the troublesome left in a struggle generating new problems for Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

The decision follows a marked increase in the strength and confidence of the left-wingers, who are arguing, among other things, that Mr. Wilson is moving too slowly toward true socialism and is "selling out" by planning to keep Britain in the European Economic Community.

Their rebellion reached a high point this week when more than 50 of them refused to obey party orders and voted to condemn the government for not cutting deeper into defense spending.

By moving to organize themselves, the right-wing and moderate members are creating a rival faction within the party and laying the foundation for new tensions. They call themselves the "Manifesto" group and intend to challenge the left-wingers, who are members of the "Tribune" group.

## Had Enough

"We've had enough," a moderate member said yesterday. "We are going to stop taking it from all the left-wingers and strike back. At a meeting of the parliamentary party last night, the moderates were dominating things, and that was quite a change."

Such strains within the party were one reason why one of the most important men in the government's machinery, the chief whip in the House of Commons, offered his resignation Wednesday. He is Robert Mellish, who withdrew the offer after a late-night talk with Mr. Wilson.

## Giscard Says Shah Errs

(Continued from Page 1)

signaled a "turning point" in French-American relations, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, relaxed and smiling, said it was "rather a change in method." He said the important thing was to avoid the "psychological" of the past and concentrate on problems. "If there are differences we say so, and then try to find a way to reduce them," he said.

He said one of the differences he had pointed out to Mr. Ford was on the multimillion-dollar fighter-plane contract for which U.S. and French aircraft companies are presently competing. "We spoke of it frankly," he said, "and we didn't find a solution. The rule is still competition. I told Mr. Ford there was excessive American pressure in this competition that had provoked a European reaction."

On his meeting earlier this month with Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that it was clear the Russians wanted an early conclusion to the European security conference. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said Mr. Ford had agreed that it was now desirable to conclude the security conference during the first half of next year.

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## Liner France Taking It Easy In Retirement

LE HAVRE, Dec. 20 (UPI).

—The luxury liner France, now retired, yesterday made one of the shortest voyages of its career—to a storage pier.

Pulled by four tugboats, the world's longest passenger ship moved slowly to a canal at the end of the port, where it will await its fate.

The French Line still is studying whether the ship can be sold as a floating hotel or must be junked for scrap metal.

## IRA Orders Cease-Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

initiated by the Provisionals since 1972.

Northern Ireland Protestant extremists reacted angrily to the truce terms. The Rev. Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist party, declared: "These are terms of capitulation and surrender."

A spokesman for the Official Unionist party called for the defeat of the IRA and said, "You cannot have a truce with men of evil."

But Catholic politicians took a different view. The Social Democratic and Labor party leader, Gerry Pitt, welcomed any agreement which prevented further bloodshed even for a short period.

## Permanent Truce

Oliver Napier, leader of the moderate Alliance party, said that there would be a demand from the vast majority of Irish people that the truce become permanent.

British Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe welcomed the cease-fire, but said that government policy must never be dictated by the IRA.

Right-wing Conservative Rhodes Boyson objected to any deal with the IRA, which he said had declared war on Britain.

prices, are ineligible for this treatment.

• An East-West trade board will be set up to avert disruptive deals such as the grain sale to the Soviet Union.

The bill also rejects a State Department settlement of U.S. claims against Czechoslovakia for 20 per cent of sums due and ordered a better settlement.

Under the provisions of the bill:

• The President will have the power to eliminate tariffs when the rate is 5 per cent or less of the value of the product and to reduce the rate by 60 per cent if the rate is over 5 per cent.

• The President will have the authority to negotiate elimination of non-tariff barriers, subject to approval by Congress.

• Tariffs on goods from developing nations can also be eliminated by the President. However, Communist countries and nations such as the oil-producing states, which hand together in exporting cartels to raise

In addition, ambassadors from 23 Latin American countries protested to the State Department that, under the terms of the measure, they would be excluded from tariff cuts and trade preferences granted to developing nations.

The State Department has strongly protested the \$300-million loan limit. In the Senate today, Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., the outgoing chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, denounced the loan ceiling as "invidious" charged that Congress had no right to include such restrictions and warned that they threatened détente.

Mr. Ecevit will arrive in Cyprus on Jan. 1 after sailing from Mersin, southeast Turkey, the launching point of the invasion that left the Turks in control of the northern third of the island.

## News Analysis

## Rockefeller Could Invigorate Office

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT).—Even before Nelson Rockefeller was sworn into office last night, the Washington sharpshooters were reminding him that the principal assignment of vice-presidents has been to stay healthy.

But the fact is that Mr. Rockefeller has the best chance of anyone who has held the vice-presidency in recent times to have an effect on government and politics, despite the constraints of the No. 2 job.

This is so for two reasons.

First, Mr. Rockefeller himself brings to the job real executive experience—years and years of running things, not just talking about them. He is by disposition and by training an operator, and, as a senator said, "He will find some way to operate."

## No Electoral Mandate

Second, Mr. Rockefeller joins a President who came to office with no electoral mandate, a President who needs reinforcement in a way unique in American political history. That was one of the reasons that Mr. Ford chose him.

Not that it is going to be easy. It will require tact on the former New York governor's part to work out tenuous relationships with the President, the Cabinet and the White House staff. If he is to have any influence, it must be exerted through the President, and that will not be possible if the President comes to see him as a rival center of power within the administration.

Even as modest a man as Gerald Ford is not going to let Mr. Rockefeller elbow him into the wings, and presidents find it easy to isolate even the most broodingly egotistical figures in the White House.

Mr. Rockefeller, despite his ego and his habit of command, has shown that he understands this. Thus, he has avoided any sign of presumptuousness in the long weeks required for his confirmation, refusing to grant interviews, avoiding the vice-president's office and declining to submit the names of potential staff members for preliminary security clearances.

Mr. Rockefeller comes to town undaunted by the intensive questioning and investigation to which he has been subjected. He appears to have persuaded himself that it was a healthy experience, especially in learning that things which seem normal to multibillionaires often seem sinister to those who must scrup.

## Legislators Impressed

The wide margins by which Mr. Rockefeller was confirmed in both houses of Congress indicate, in part, a predisposition to give Mr. Ford what he feels he needs to get on with the job. But they also show that many legislators who were antagonistic were impressed by the way Mr. Rockefeller conducted himself.

Former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, who first publicly suggested that Rockefeller for the job, said: "The impression I gathered through to the American public, largely as a result of the televising of some of the confirmation hearings.

"The manner in which he handled himself in a difficult period of his personal life, with his wife's illness and the sustained interrogation, has given him much greater acceptability around the country," Mr. Laird said.

The character of the opposition to him in the Senate—it came from four left-wing Democrats and three right-wing Republicans—has enabled Mr. Rockefeller to picture himself as a moderate, which should make his dealing with the party reasonably easy in the future.

From statements by Mr. Ford and others close to him, it seems

likely that Mr. Rockefeller will be asked to run the Domestic Council or some analogous organization. He would emerge as a principal, if not the principal, adviser to the President on a broad range of domestic concerns.

To make such an arrangement work, Mr. Ford would have to permit Mr. Rockefeller to recruit a talented staff—something he showed a gift for in Albany—and somehow arrange things so the Vice-President does not work at cross purposes with the Cabinet and White House aides.

Mr. Rockefeller's interests at the moment lie in trying to define questions, more than in providing answers. That has always been his approach, and he has pointed his advisers toward a definition of the relationships among the economy, the fuel crisis, the food shortage, population and ecology.

Presumably, he would work further on such questions, if his mandate from Mr. Ford ran that far.

## Political Position

And what of Nelson Rockefeller the politician? Only three points can be stated with any certainty.

One: Mr. Rockefeller is closer

to the presidency now than at any point in his long pursuit of it. He accepted the vice-presidency because he thought it constituted his last, best shot at something he thought he had lost.

Two: No matter what President Ford's decisions, Mr. Rockefeller's best strategy is to work hard and build a record in the vice-presidency. If he does so, he will have a leg up for 1976 if Mr. Ford decides not to run.

Three: His future seems irrevocably tied to the fortunes of the President. If the Ford administration encounters economic disaster, the electorate is not likely to pick the No. 2 man for the salvage operation.

The conviction that Mr. Ford will not seek a second term, once rampant in Washington, has all but disappeared. Still, given the intractability of the problem he faces, the President might yet decide not to run in 1976.

Mr. Rockefeller, like everyone else, will have to wait to hear the decision, and in the meantime, about the best he can do is to demonstrate that he is a first-class piece of "standby equipment."

## Rockefeller Assumes Office; Ford Says He's 'Delighted'

(Continued from Page 1)

committee's 17 Republicans and 9 of the 21 Democrats voting in favor. Mr. Ford, last year, won a 30-to-8 vote from the same committee in favor of his vice-presidential nomination.

Rep. Rodino, who voted for the Ford nomination in committee but reversed himself in the House, was the "pepper" pro team, announcing that this time he planned to support the Republican vice-presidential nominee.

He outlined the committee's "scrupulously careful, intensive and complete investigation" of Mr. Rockefeller, a probe which included nine days of public hearings. He mentioned some of the areas of principal concern to the committee—the family's wealth, Mr. Rockefeller's gifts and interest-free loans to state officials and associates and the Rockefeller financing of an unflattering campaign biography of a political opponent.

He went on to say, "You've got to take what I consider to be the totality" of the nominee—his talents and his "giving of himself and his time" to public service.

"Then I must say," he concluded, "that I had to search my conscience, I want to say to you that

as chairman of the committee, I am going to support the nomination of Rockefeller."

The important issue, he added, is "whether or not Rockefeller is fit and qualified under the 25th Amendment" to be Vice-President.

This was a view that the opposition forces, led by Rep. Kastenmeier and the other committee dissenters, did not support. There was general agreement that Mr. Rockefeller was, in terms of ability and background, qualified. Rep. Kastenmeier, in his statement, set forth the basic argument that underlay most of the other opposing statements.

"With this nomination," he said, "we face the possibility of merging this tremendous economic power with the greatest political power held in this country. The scope of this private authority raises the serious question of whether or not Rockefeller, as president, would be able to distinguish between the private interest and the public good."

Some officials have estimated that the Russians might have sought more than \$1 billion in new credits in the next three years.

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## Russia Reportedly Expresses Anger at Credit Limit by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (NYT).

—The Soviet Union has followed up its sharp disavowal of an agreement concerning emigration in exchange for trade benefits with a private denunciation of Congress's passage of a four-year ceiling of \$800 million on Export-Import Bank credits to Russia.

A Senate vote yesterday of 71-24 and a vote of 280-96 in the House Wednesday extended the bank's lending authority but put a ceiling for the first time on loans for projects in the Soviet Union.

The legislation limits new loans for Soviet projects to \$300 million for four years, bans any loans to produce, process or distribute Soviet fossil fuels and limits to \$40 million loans involving research and exploration for fossil energy in the Soviet Union.

Several State Department officials said yesterday that Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin told Secretary of State Henry Kissinger late Wednesday that Moscow was angry at what it regarded as American failure to live up to its side of the new détente relationship.

Without stating whether the Soviet Union would step up emigration in return for the modest trade benefits approved by Congress, Mr. Dobrynin reportedly was caustic in his complaints, particularly about the credit limitation.

Some officials said that because the credits—limited to 75 million a year unless Congress approves administration requests for more than \$800 million—were much lower than Moscow had anticipated, there had to be some question as to whether the Kremlin would go ahead with the informal arrangement to ease its emigration restrictions in return for trade concessions.

But all officials queried said that there was no hard information on what the Soviet Union would actually do. The credits were the crucial thing. The Soviet Union, since being made eligible for Export-Import Bank loans in 1973, has received about \$470 million for the import of American equipment and expertise.

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## Bolt From Cairo

Cairo's latest statement of terms for making peace with Israel seem on their face ill-timed in presentation and absurd in content. A sweeping official declaration came without warning last week, in the midst of a sensitive and far less ambitious mediation effort by Secretary of State Kissinger. Commanding all the headlines based on this statement was the ridiculous and presumptuous demand that Israel "freeze" its present population level, and suspend all further immigration. American diplomats were understandably upset at this unexpected ploy; the Israelis can hardly be blamed for treating the immigration demand with contempt.

Before dismissing Foreign Minister Fahmy's statements altogether, however, there is just the slightest chance that something worthwhile can be drawn from his extraordinary remarks. President Sadat certainly wasted no time in telling an Iranian interviewer that nothing has changed Egypt's interest in Secretary Kissinger's mediation effort. This step-by-step mediation was formulated only because the achievement of a comprehensive peace agreement seemed beyond the range of practical expectations. Why, then, did Egypt so suddenly seem to shift gears and talk about the terms for a full and final peace?

Except for the immigration ban, many of the conditions listed by Mr. Fahmy appear almost innocuous. In the context of peace, Israeli leaders should have no trouble renouncing "expansionist designs," since they

deny harboring them anyway. Withdrawal to the prewar frontiers of 1967 has been rejected by the Israeli government in exchange for an armistice or temporary accord; but if the reward were a real peace treaty, with all the appropriate safeguards, even this demand might look somewhat more interesting.

Mr. Fahmy called on Israel to pay compensation to Palestinians who lost their homes in what is now the state of Israel. He did not add the traditional Arab demand, unacceptable to Israel, that these refugees be permitted to return to their homes if they so choose. Even the suggestion that the United Nations partition plan of 1947 be revived is not to be automatically rejected— if it is understood to mean the principle of partition between a Jewish and an Arab state as voted by the General Assembly, recognizing that the old gerrymandered borders drawn then are now unworkable.

The leaders of the Middle East are juggling uncountable pressures at the same time; Mr. Sadat's interests and those of his ally, Syria, do not coincide, particularly as the prospect of negotiating with Israel draws closer. The Egyptian leader warns that the region is like a bomb ready to explode, which it long has been. Precisely because these pressures and the imminence of conflict are such a way of life in the Middle East, every possible diplomatic opening deserves the most thorough exploration; nothing in the Mideast can be taken at face value.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The New Vice-President

The countless banalities about the usefulness of vice-presidents have been matched in recent years by the assurances of presidents that they intended, at last, to make significant use of their first deputies. The dynamism of Nelson Rockefeller, inaugurated Thursday, suggests strongly that in the Ford administration that oft-repeated promise may become a reality.

If precedent argues against that prospect, the fact is that the present situation is novel. It is true that not even Mr. Rockefeller's restless energy exceeds that of Hubert Humphrey, from whose vice-presidency much was similarly expected. But Mr. Humphrey was in the shadow of a chief executive who at all times knew—or thought he knew—precisely where and how he wanted to go and who suffered subordinate pretensions to power with roughly the same grace as Genghis Khan.

Most others in the long line of presidents have picked their running mates (or had them picked by party leaders) solely on the ground that they were sufficiently different in outlook to attract votes from those who were cool to the head of the ticket. Once in office, it was assumed that, given their incommensurability, they would go their separate ways—one presumably to history and the other to oblivion.

The present case is different. President Ford picked former Gov. Rockefeller without having to consider his assets in an election campaign but solely for the usefulness he might have to the administration. The only

approximate precedent was President Nixon's elevation of Mr. Ford himself to the vice-presidency—and in that case the objective was not to bring a vigorous activist to the fore, but to balance an already tainted administration with a symbol of reassuring if colorless honesty.

The problem for Mr. Ford—a political one—will be how to make full use of Mr. Rockefeller's talents, intelligence and energies without letting him, in effect, take over the running of the government. In terms of public sanction, the two men carry identical credentials—no endorsement by the electorate but a presidential designation ratified by the people's representatives. If there was a time, then, for the "full partnership" that Mr. Ford has already promised, it is now.

The working out of each a relationship will call for personal diplomacy of a high order rather than new machinery. Mr. Rockefeller will probably be the effective head of the Domestic Council. As such he can contribute significantly to the development of policies for shoring up the economy, meeting the nation's energy needs and protecting its environment. If he brings coherence into these vital areas—where coherence is so far scarcely in evidence—he will have justified the President's choice and the judgment of Congress in passing over the seriously questionable facts of his public record to make him Vice-President of the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Trade Bill

It looks as if Congress will not allow the Russians to stop the trade bill. The Russians and Sen. Jackson between them, from their very different viewpoints, have been allowed to do enough damage already to trade relations between America, Europe, Japan and other countries by the delay.

Did the Russians want to have it both ways—guessing it was too late to stop the bill but wanting to get in their caveat? If so, they misjudged the American mood, for President Ford is bound by the bill, apart from his own inclinations, to make concessions dependent on their performance on the emigration question. Was their action a face-saving routine for reasons of internal policy? If so, the desired internal effect has only been achieved at great external cost. The publicity given to the matter in Russia seems to have been calculated to have an intimidatory effect on would-be emigrants.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### India and Bhutan

The young King of Bhutan will naturally be apprehensive during his current visit to New Delhi. Last September he observed with no pleasure the extrusion from effective power of his relative and fellow monarch, the Chogyal of Sikkim. The prospect that some such invasion of his own independence might now be intended will be uppermost in his mind.

Ideally, better relations between India and China should allow the states of the Himalayan region to find their own balance and independence. The Indian incorporation of Sikkim brought Chinese charges that it was no better than the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. But many countries other than China found cause to deplore Indian behavior over Sikkim and as many more would regret any similar action over Bhutan.

—From the Times (London).

### Mideast War Clouds

Most analysts are gloomily agreed that unless the current deadlock is broken, there will be war (in the Mideast) by the spring. The next war—if it comes—will be far more damaging than its predecessors, both on and off the battlefield. The chances are that the Arabs would impose a tough oil embargo, with potentially catastrophic results for Europe's economies.

Talks between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization are the crux. At present, both sides are captives of their own intransigence. Israel is unrealistic in assuming that King Hussein will eventually come back to the center of the stage. The PLO has to give firmer signs from the beginning that it does not hope to negotiate the dismantling of Israel. Geneva is the most suitable place for an Arab-Israeli meeting... vital if war is to be averted.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 21, 1899

PARIS—The New York Herald and the Figaro have both lodged complaints with the Under-Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs relative to the defective newspaper delivery service, particularly in the suburbs. "Some subscribers receive their papers at the first delivery, some at the second, which is much later in the day, and some not at all. Reforms are not necessary but a little surveillance is."

### Fifty Years Ago

December 21, 1924

PARIS—The Ten Commandments by Cecil B. De Mille, Paramount's greatest and proudest production, has just opened in Paris at the New Mogador, which was especially decorated for the occasion in ancient Egyptian style. The film is already a success as both critics and public proclaim its value. The huge cast includes: Theodore Roberts, Charles De Roche, Beatrice Joly, Richard Dix, and Estelle Taylor.



## Storm in the Glass Menagerie

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—When the UN General Assembly wound up this week it left behind considerable diplomatic wreckage. In good log-rolling tradition, Moscow, Peking, the Arabs and the underdeveloped states traded votes and brought in a series of decisions that rattled every window in the glass menagerie. United in the process were Israel, South Africa and the United States—plus a carefully built-up body of tradition.

In a sense, the trouble started back in 1946 when the decision was taken on the location of the body's headquarters. Personally, I argued several times with Secretary of State Stettinius and his deputy on the U.S. delegation, Adlai Stevenson, that it was folly to seat the UN in America—or, for somewhat comparable reasons, in Russia.

I suggested that an entirely circular tower headquarters be constructed in the heart of ravaged Berlin and that the former German capital should be left in ruins for a mile all around. Then, whenever statesmen disagreed, they had only to walk out on a balcony to see what argument produced.

It seemed obvious to me that Berlin was likewise a strategically sensible center, close to the ideological divide between the world's power blocs. My idea was never seriously considered. It was explained that it was essential to have the UN in the United States to encourage American public interest and avoid a recurrence of isolationism.

### Israel No Problem

In those days Israel did not pose a problem because it did not exist and South Africa was still under a relatively more liberal government than that which subsequently developed. Only a small portion of the third-world lands had yet achieved independence and joined the UN. Russia (although it had three votes—its own, Ukraine and Belorussia) was in an uncomfortable minority. The United States was not just a superpower; it was the monopower of the earth.

This situation was reflected in 1950 when the UN followed Washington's lead and banded together against North Korea's invasion of the South (after a silly Soviet diplomatic jape). What had been going on at this assembly was one might say, Moscow's quiet revenge for what went on at its expense in 1950.

The purpose of the UN Charter

is to insure majority rule while, through the device of a Security Council, restraining it from interfering in the private affairs of individual nations. The concept was to have five permanent council members who, together with rotating members, could protect each other's friends or clients from such interference. But Assembly President Bouteflika, an Algerian, simply bent the rules and gave the Assembly more power than it is supposed to have.

### U.S. Penalized

Hamstringing Israel in the UN and virtually blackballing it from UNESCO while suspending South Africa and giving the Palestine Liberation Organization what is tantamount to membership, penalized not only Israel and South Africa but also the United States. And the fact that Americans pay a far larger share of the UN's

bills than anyone else and even finance (through foreign aid) the presence of many member delegations is ignored.

But this is not the crux of the matter. The crux is that an amorphous but controlling bloc of votes—armed with new authority under Bouteflika's rules—could attempt again to impose its emotional predilections on the world. There it will not succeed; but it might destroy the UN.

If the UN is allowed to function according to uninhibited bias, why shouldn't it end up some day including the PLO but not Israel (like China and Taiwan), North Korea but not South Korea, North Vietnam without South Vietnam, maybe even East Germany without West Germany? Further rule-bending is all that is needed.

Why shouldn't the whites be

### Washington—The adjustment period in Washington

for Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller is likely to be prolonged and difficult. After all, even Franklin Roosevelt discovered that moving from Albany to Washington was a stormy passage.

Unlike most vice-presidents, Rockefeller's personal relations with the President are likely to be amiable, at least in the beginning. They were never particularly close personally over the years, but have established a trustful and even friendly relationship during the long confirmation struggle and the illnesses of their wives.

Also, Ford respects Rockefeller and needs him. He chose Rockefeller for Rockefeller's experience and ability, which is precisely why Richard Nixon rejected him. The President laughs at the idea that Rockefeller might be a "threat" to him. "I've had a lot of experience with people smarter than I am," he says.

### Changes on Hill

The former governor of New York should help President Ford in Congress, which is increasingly under control of a leadership majority of Democrats. Almost everything is changing on Capitol Hill. Sen. Jackson is telling Secretary of State Kissinger how to tame the Russians, and run the foreign policy of the United States. The House of Representatives has finally been reorganized with the help of Pat McClellan and Fish Ball Miller, the howling cockatrice—out to be confirmed with Catholic Hunter of the Oakland Athletics, the one man in America who has licked the inflation—is gone.

In this situation Rockefeller should be, almost ideal. He has always been more popular with the Democratic establishment than with the Republican conservative establishment, which is probably why he never made it to the White House. But he will be comfortable on Capitol Hill. His energy, and capacity to master the details of legislation, personality, and politics are formidable. If he has a problem, it probably is that he almost seems too glad to see the people who oppose him the most.

Rockefeller should be helpful to the President in other ways here. He hasn't been around Washington for quite a while, but he came here as a young man to deal with Latin American problems, later to study the reorganization of the Pentagon, and also to deal with the perplexities of health, education and welfare

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### U.S. Jobless Rate

Re the article entitled "U.S. Jobless Rate at Crossroads" by William F. Buckley Jr. CBT, Dec. 16:

Though the economic reasons brandished by Mr. Buckley in favor of measures directed to fight a ravaging inflation as against opting for a deflation of the economy may be solid, cold and valid economic reasons, I believe he goes too far when he adds insult to the real human predicament of thousands of jobless persons in referring to the "...hardy...specimens..." who have been unemployed for years and look not that much worse for the experience.

Perhaps Mr. Buckley ought to give it a try and see what the experience does to a human being's self-confidence and dignity. As to the daily "...employment of various kinds..." for those willing to do the "menial work," again Mr. Buckley might care to do some first-hand

### Legion Assignments

Referring to Jeffrey Robinson's article (CBT, Nov. 29) about the French Foreign Legion, may I point out that the commando unit mentioned in the article left Madagascar before September 1, 1973, according to the new agreements between France and Madagascar signed on June 4, 1973.

HENRI RAZAFINDRATOVO, Diplomatic Adviser to the Chief of Government, Tananarive, Madagascar.

### Anglo-Irish View

Mr. O'Donnell (Celtics, Dec. 11) may have certain views about Anglo-Irish relations. Wellington (an Irishman) held the view that to solve the intractable Irish problem it should be "sunk under the sea for 16 minutes and brought up again."

Go to Ireland Mr. O'Donnell and sink with the rest, including the Communists who support the IRA. And remember: Saint Patrick was British.

PHILIP BRUTTON, Paris.

## A Recession That Will No Excite

### Cure Itself

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—As President Ford begins his latest economic policy review, there is consensus on at least one point: Virtually everybody agrees that the economy is in a tailspin and that some stimulative action by the government is necessary.

It has finally been understood that this recession, unlike most others, is not going to cure itself. It has been shown—notably by Charles Schultz, the former big get director now serving at the Brookings Institution—that the present recession is something very special.

During much of the postwar period, recessions have carried their own death warrants. When profits and incomes slipped, demand went down. Purchasing power went down, and with a little encouragement—the form of credit or special tax breaks, business and consumer spending tended to snap back.

There was even a regular pattern to the up and down. If the slide was slow, the recovery tended to be slow and saucer-shaped recession took place. If the slide was rapid, there was a sharp bounce back, or a V-shaped recession.

### New Model

But Mr. Schultz, in recent testimony to the Senate Budget Committee, has shown that the time the automatic rebound model does not apply at all. In critical respects the present recession is unique.

First, there is the impact of the oil-price rise enforced by the cartel of petroleum-exporting countries known as OPEC. The cost of oil to consumers is fourfold in 1973 and 1974.

Eventually, that money will probably be plowed back into the American economy. But it is not happened yet and it will not happen in 1975 either. Mr. Schultz calculates that in 1974 alone will cause the drain about \$30 billion in consumer purchasing power. According to George Perry of the Brookings Institution, that is the equivalent of 15 per cent unemployment, about 1.2 million persons without jobs.

The second special condition the simultaneous incidence of serious inflation and rising unemployment drives up prices, raising the value of goods held at inventory. It also tends to drive up incomes, pushing many people into higher tax brackets.

The result was higher tax revenues. According to Mr. Schultz, tax revenues during the quarter of this year were 16 per cent higher than a year ago. But the total output of the economy was down by 3 per cent as unemployment was mounting rapidly.

Thus, the normal pattern has been reversed. Instead of a tax take declining as business activity slowed, if went up. Government fiscal action, far from leaning against the downward forces of recession, is now applying counterpressure at it.

### Failure of the 'V'

If this analysis is correct, the upward stroke of the V-shaped recession curve is not as certain as it used to be. On the contrary, the combined impact of rising prices and a high tax take will yield an L-shaped recession—a fast drop and a bottoming-out at a lower level of economic activity.

Some people may want to see that condition last a year or so as the appropriate price to pay for finally wringing inflation out of the system. But most of us will not, so it is incumbent to think hard about the measures available for stimulating the economy. At least one of the most highly advertised nostrums looks pretty bogus to me.

That is driving down the price of oil. After visiting many of the oil-exporting countries last month, my sense is that the country has badly mismanaged the international problem. I am almost no chance of getting the price down in the next year, certainly not by much.

That means the stimulus ought to come either as a tax cut or an increase in government spending. All kinds of mixes are possible but several conditions must be fulfilled.

The total ought to be enough to help the economy, which means, according to calculations by Prof. Francis X. Harvard, about \$35 billion. Those most in need ought to be helped—unemployed, who suggest projects such as mass transit or a cut in payroll taxes or perhaps the sales tax. Stimulus ought to be accompanied, by moves to hold down wages and prices in excesses, and any tax cut, since this country still has vast unmet needs, ought to be temporary.



## Old Ruling Bloc's Return Feared First Free Vote in Six Years Excites and Worries Thais

By David K. Shipley

BANGKOK, Dec. 20 (UPI)—The sound trucks were in place, the campaign banners were hung, the loudspeakers connected. Shortly before dusk, the five candidates arrived and, as they climbed onto the trucks, the pack before them filled with neighborhood residents who came to watch their children, then sat cross-legged and listened attentively.

It might have been a political rally anywhere in the United States, except that peddlers were selling sticks of sugar cane, not hot dogs. And there was no difference: This was not being taken as a routine event, but as something precious and possibly fragile.

On Jan. 25, the Thais will have their first free parliamentary elections in nearly six years, a

right now 14 months ago in a bloody, student uprising that precipitated the ouster of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, whose military regime had dissolved parliament and banned political parties.

It is an exciting, but nervous, time. There is some cause for worry about the transient nature of Thailand's previous experience in democracy. The campaign has been marred by more than a dozen incidents of violence, including attacks on rallies, assassinations of campaign managers and the murder of one legislator, Sawang Phaholyoth, a 44-year-old businessman who died when two assailants fired 10 bullets into him, according to his party leaders.

The English-language Bangkok Post ran the item under the headline, "First Parliarchy."

One source of worry is what some Thais call their "military-industrial complex." This group is still regarded as capable of a coup should its political parties—which are considered likely to lead in the voting—prove unable to form a majority coalition after the election.

At last count, there were 41 parties in the running, with 8 or 10 being taken seriously. Among these are four—the Thai Nation, the Social Agrarian, the Social Justice and the Social Nationalist—that derive from the old government camps. United Thai People's party of the 1969-70 legislature. They include some retired generals and wealthy businessmen, are reportedly getting heavy financial help from the military and are expected, together, to win just enough to form a coalition among themselves.

This would be an ironic outcome of the student rebellion, which was aimed in part against the old-line military men and industry-oriented officials. It also concerns some Thais who anticipate growing clashes between such a government and the country's new labor movement, unleashed by the sudden freedom of the last 14 months.

In Thailand, politicians begin bestowing favors on constituents before the election. Aside from outright, door-to-door bribery, some candidates are presenting robes to influential monks, giving money to local temples and repairing temple structures.

Lack of issues

The campaign is virtually without issues. Thai and foreign analysts tend to divide the parties into three ideological groups—a rightist group of military men and businessmen, a moderate group of professionals and new industrialists and a couple of "leftist" Socialist parties.

But these are really artificial definitions. As an American diplomat observed: "What the Thais consider Socialism is just a little to the right of Barry Goldwater."

If there is an economic issue, he added, it is not free enterprise as opposed to government control and ownership, but the question of "how do you want to encourage foreign investment, or do you?" Across the spectrum, politicians agree that government should be efficient and honest; all support and reform, though they differ on details.

The students' political power proved brittle, suitable only for street confrontation, and so they remain out of the campaign. Disorganized and somewhat out of favor, with a public still wedded to traditions of respect for elders, the students are avoided by most candidates.

## Spanish Rightists Demonstrate at French Embassy

MADRID, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—Rightist war veterans, shouting "Assassins," demonstrated outside the French Embassy here today as Spain marked the first anniversary of the assassination of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco.

They were protesting France's refusal to extradite 10 alleged members of the Spanish Basque nationalist guerrilla organization ETA, accused of assassinating Adm. Carrero Blanco.

His car was blown up by a bomb outside a Madrid church where he had attended mass on Dec. 20, 1973.

Later today, the demonstrators gathered outside a church and booed Premier Carlos Arias Navarro as he joined other government officials in a memorial service for the admiral.

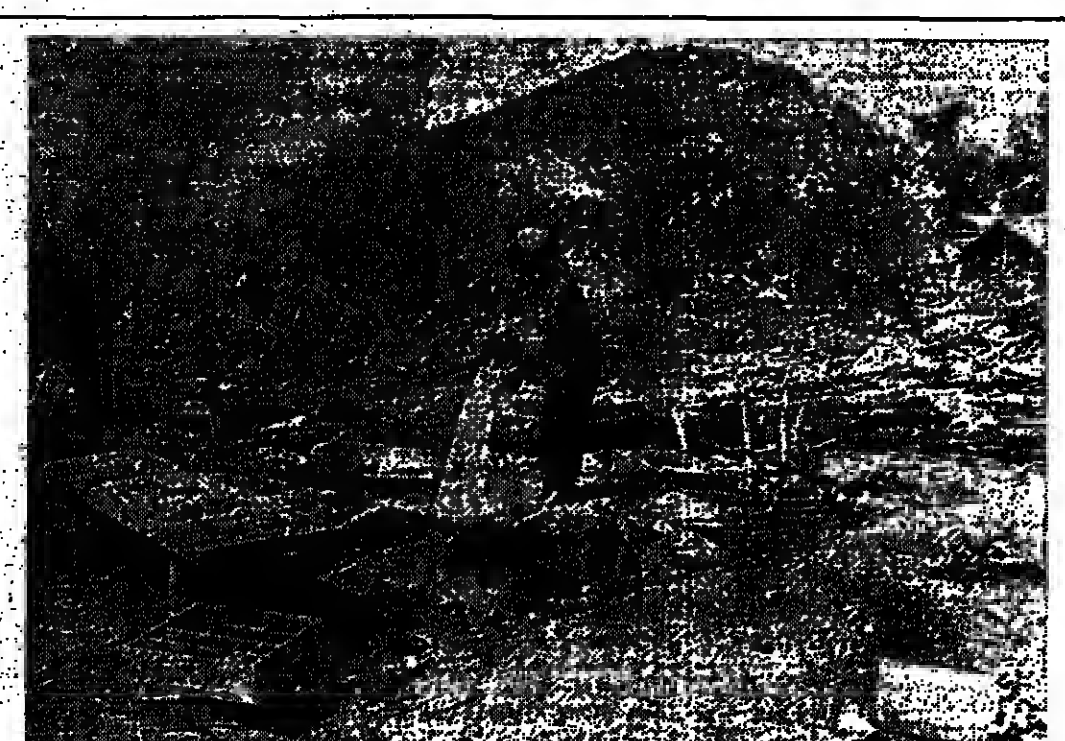
They yelled "Traitor" at Mr. Arias, who accused Spain's extreme right by promising mild political reforms soon after taking over from Adm. Carrero Blanco—for years a conservative right-hand man to Generalissimo Francisco Franco, the Chief of State.

**Germans Seize 4 And 500 Pistols**

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Dec. 20 (AP)—Four persons have been arrested and 500 Czech-made pistols seized, authorities said yesterday.

They said three Austrians and an Egyptian were arrested Thursday in Wiesbaden near the city of Darmstadt. One of the Austrians was reportedly a retired major-general.

Police said the pistols were 7.62-caliber and bore the trademark "Czech."



**NO MORE RICE**—A South Vietnamese woman trying to put out her burning rice stock after returning to the ruins of her home in a village 65 miles north-west of Saigon. The villagers had fled when North Vietnamese and Viet Cong units attacked government positions nearby. After a week of fighting, they returned to the village to find it in ruins and food supplies put to the torch.

## U.S. Accuses Reds of Stalling Hunt for GLs

SAIGON, Dec. 20 (UPI)—The United States accused the Communists today of deliberately stalling the search for missing Americans and demanded the release of information on what has happened to some of the more than 2,100 servicemen unaccounted for in the Vietnam war.

The demand was made in a strongly worded note sent by the U.S. Embassy to Viet Cong and North Vietnamese representatives here. The note accused the Communists of "blatant and shameful disregard for the basic principles of humanity" by withholding information on 87 Americans officially listed as missing in North and South Vietnam.

The note, addressed to the Communist members of the four-party joint military team, claimed that the inaction of the Communists violated provisions of the Vietnam peace pact signed in Paris Jan. 27, 1973.

The joint military team, composed of representatives of North Vietnam, South Vietnam, the Viet Cong and the United States, is responsible for locating and trying to repatriate all combatants missing in the Vietnam conflict.

"You stand convicted in the court of world opinion of blatant and shameful disregard for the basic principles of humanity," the note said. "You can begin to remove this stain on your honor and integrity by a simple act—the release forthwith of information on those persons on whom information folders have been passed."

Fighting tapered off in South Vietnam over the past 24 hours, as intelligence predictions of a temporary lull in the current upsurge of fighting over Christmas appeared to be coming true. Casualties during the latest 24-hour reporting period dropped off to 81 Communist and 61 government soldiers killed, the lowest since the heavy fighting began two weeks ago, according to official records.

The Polish president of the court, Manfred Lachs, took an hour to read the judgment.

It said, "The court finds that the objective of Australia has in effect been accomplished, 'inasmuch as France has undertaken the obligation to hold no further nuclear tests in the atmosphere of the South Pacific.'"

The judgment added, "The dispute having thus disappeared, the claim no longer has any object, and there is nothing on which to give judgment."

On Sept. 23 this year, French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said his country had finished nuclear atmospheric testing and would conduct future experiments underground.

## World Court Puts End to Dispute of Australia, France

THE HAGUE, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—The World Court today decided, 9 to 6, that Australia's case against French atmospheric nuclear tests in the South Pacific was no longer valid because France had made it clear that it would not continue them.

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## CAB Taken to Court Over Atlantic Fares

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Justice Department went to court yesterday to challenge a Civil Aeronautics Board order establishing minimum rates which charter airlines may charge on North Atlantic routes.

The department asked the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to review the regulation, adopted by the CAB Oct. 18. The department's Anti-Trust Division recently told a Senate subcommittee that the regulation restrains competition and hurts the consumer.

## Bomb Blasts Bank in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20 (AP)—A bomb exploded on the 19th floor of a financial district skyscraper here last night, causing heavy damage in the eighth such attack by terrorists in four months.

Police said no one was injured in the blast, which shook the 36-story Union Bank Building. A woman who telephoned a warning before the explosion said she was a member of the New World Liberation Front.

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## French 'Anti-Imperialist' Unit Says It Killed Uruguay Aide

PARIS, Dec. 20 (UPI)—The self-proclaimed killers of Uruguay's military attaché to France said today that they were Frenchmen, not Uruguayans, and that they were determined to make their country a "graveyard for torturers."

An anonymous caller telephoned a French news agency with "communiqué No. 2 of the Gauls Brigade International Brigade." It accused French authorities of playing down yesterday's assassination as a settling of scores by Uruguayans or by secret agents.

"The militants who executed him [Col. Ramon Trabel] are French anti-imperialists, who no longer will tolerate criminal maneuvers in France by true representatives of international terrorism," the communiqué said.

Pursuing Refugees

Yesterday, in claiming responsibility for the slaying, the guerrilla group said in a phone call that Col. Trabel was formerly head of military intelligence in Uruguay, allegedly tortured urban guerrillas there and was recently assigned to the job of pursuing Uruguayan political refugees in France.

Today's communiqué ended: "France—a land of asylum for freedom fighters—a graveyard for the torturers and slaughterers of the people."

Police said that they were checking out the authenticity of the phone calls, but that the overall investigation had few leads to go on.

Col. Trabel and other Uruguayan diplomats in Paris had asked for police protection, a Paris newspaper said today.

The group claiming the assassination is named after Raul Saenz, the founder of the Tupamaros revolutionary group in Uruguay. He has been imprisoned since 1973.

Uruguayan Ambassador Jorge Barreiro was asked if Col. Trabel was assigned to tracking down political refugees in Paris. He said, "Personally, I don't know of any such activity. I never saw the results of any such activities."

Uruguayan Protest

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—Uruguay has asked France "in the most energetic manner" to punish the killers of Col. Trabel, President Juan María Bordaberry said yesterday.

In a nationally televised address, the President said that Foreign

Minister Bellmon is Victor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Dec. 20 (AP)—The State Supreme Court has declared Republican Sen. Henry Bellmon the winner in his race with Democratic challenger Ed Edmonson. Sen. Bellmon won by 5,835 votes.

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Antwerp (Belgium)  
Tel.: 31-33.09.82.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR  
PARIS: 5, RUE DAUNOU  
MUNICH: 9, FALKENTURMST.

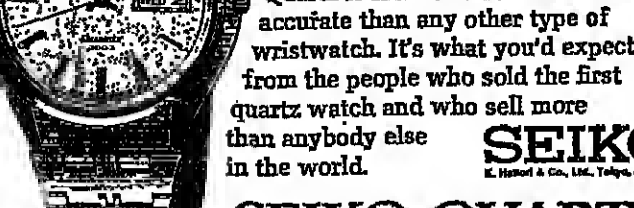
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# Around the European Galleries

## Rome

Picasso, 1912-72, Marlborough, 6  
Gregoriana, Rome, through  
January.

Here early cubist drawings are  
gravelly refined and there are  
other worthwhile examples from  
Picasso's enormously varied out-  
put as well as indifferent work.  
But his last group of erotic  
etchings of 1973 steals the show.  
Sodomy, scabbed and asphyxiated,  
are drawn with immense clarity.  
Picasso's skill and wisdom once  
more reveal the real but mysteri-  
ous meaning of art.

Turcato, Editalia, 525 Corso,  
Rome, to Jan. 11.

This group of recent small  
works is a concise showing. Here  
one realizes again that Turcato  
is a natural, a sort of European  
action painter whose attack is  
tempered by the consciousness  
of a historical past. His gouaches  
on rice paper consist of impish  
marks, line and flow of incan-  
descent color, where coral pink  
rose reds, Mediterranean violets

and bluesgreen easily tumble or  
flare in deep open spaces. Fresh  
and seemingly playful, they are  
quite controlled, cunningly sug-  
gesting the grave and the essen-  
tial.

Hockney, Small Works, Medusa,  
124 Babuino, Rome, through  
January.

From his naughty-boy fake-  
primitive style, through his Cali-  
fornia poolside views, both  
haunting and funny, his preoc-  
cupations always lidded by  
amused detachment, Hockney  
has come to a new cool point.  
In witty and open pen drawings  
and in etchings sometimes too  
smoothly accomplished, he is now  
almost straight-faced. But by  
going almost too straight, he  
seems poised on the verge of  
academicism.

Afro, 2 RC, 16 Delfini, Rome, to  
Jan. 20.

In his oils, for a period, Afro  
tried a kind of off-balance loose-  
ness common to American ab-  
straction which did not become  
him, and his color was too

submer. But in prints of the  
past few years, unusually large  
aquatints, he has found a clas-  
sic pose which suits him perfect-  
ly. Cut-out forms rest on an even  
surface as in tapestry: patches,  
ovals, triangles such as kerchiefs  
and small oddities of shape fit  
into each other or barely touch  
in quiet, interlocking rhythm.  
Above all, color—burnished cop-  
per tones, pomegranate reds,  
medlar yellows and charcoal  
blacks—is their most attractive  
feature.

Roger Cuthforth, Canavieles, 1  
Piazza Massimi, Rome, through  
January.

Cuthforth's film shorts, "Ros-  
sini Walking in Blenheim Park,"  
"Pat at Virginia Water," etc.,  
treat the human figure as a  
constant against the moods of  
weather or of time. A girl both  
walking and remaining in one  
spot in grandiose green space, a  
rude reclining before a sun-  
dappled pond, are components of  
a neo-romantic view translated  
into contemporary idiom. There

are stills from the films with  
handwritten explanations, which,  
framed, serve as pictures.

Konnells, Attilio, 41 Paradiso,  
Rome, through January.

Konnells has had five rooms  
of the gallery painted in deep  
colors but, in the last, places a  
live ballerina, leaning her head  
on a table on which stands a  
lit oil lamp, against bare walls  
marked with occasional charcoal  
strokes. With one tableau in the  
white room and others made by  
the very visitors themselves by  
moving against the painted walls  
of the rest, Konnells has created  
an aura of latterday dada which  
is too elaborate and too academic  
to be convincing.

De Chirico, Ca d'Oro, 6 Condotti,  
Rome, through February.

That De Chirico, half a cen-  
tury ago one of the most splen-  
did exponents of surrealism, has  
long since reduced his inspiration  
to repeated formula, becomes  
once more obvious in recent  
prints and in sculptures.

—EDITH SCHLOSS



A Pablo Picasso work in crayon (1972) now on view at Marlborough in Rome.

## Paris

Jim Dine, Galerie de Varenne,  
61 Rue de Varenne, Paris 7,  
to Dec. 28.

Jim Dine is attracted by the  
irrelevant in a provocative way.

witness the engravings he did  
to accompany the photos of  
Friedlander that were shown not  
so long ago at the American  
Cultural Center, and some of  
which are to be seen here. This  
show is devoted to his engrav-  
ings, including some rather  
handsome ones of tools (a refer-  
ence, he says, to his father's  
hardware store), and, outside the  
field of engraving, a snake-skin  
heart.

Ten Contemporary Australians,  
Musée d'Art Moderne, de la  
Ville de Paris, Avenue du Pré-  
sident Wilson, Paris 16, to  
Jan. 5.

Nine painters and a sculptor  
whose work allows one to dis-  
cover what is being done in Aus-  
tralia today. Considering the  
great distance that separates  
them from the world of Western  
art to which they belong, one  
might fear either a form of pro-  
vincialism or the cold stiffness  
of compensation. This is not at  
all the case and these artists  
are not out to prove anything  
to the world about the relevance  
of Australian art. Fred Gross,  
John Firth-Smith, Michael Tay-  
lor and others have a handsome,  
authoritative manner that is  
closer to, say, some form of ab-  
stract expressionism than to  
anything else—no pop, no hard-  
edge in any event. They are  
painters in the sense that their  
work turns around the language  
of color on canvas, and it is a  
language they handle with plea-  
sure and talent.

Guido Molinari, Micheline Gin-  
gras, Centre Culturel Groussin,  
5 Rue de Constantin, Paris 7e,  
to Jan. 12.

Guido Molinari, now in his early  
forties, has been attracting in-  
ternational attention as something  
of an artistic extremist since he  
was about 17 years old. At that  
time he was painting in the dark  
and blinding the automatists for  
not being all their own. He said  
claim to. In time he became well  
known for his compositions of  
vertical stripes. The present show  
is devoted to large canvases, each  
of which is an identical structure  
of triangles, evenly painted in  
each case in three consonant or  
dissonant colors.

Micheline Gigras's work is  
an allegory of a giant mechanical  
head, with hinged articulations  
that can be seen from now paint-  
ing to the next, emerging from a  
factory, uprooting a tree, stop-  
ping a plane in flight, run-  
ning a switchboard, etc. The  
settings are painted in a quasi-  
realist style.

Denise Esteban, Galerie Jacob, 28  
Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to Dec. 31.  
Gentle landscapes of dunes and  
small settings reduced to simple  
schemes of color in mild and attrac-  
tive combinations.

June Wayne, La Demure, 6 Place  
Saint-Sulpice, Paris 6, to  
Jan. 4.

Tapestries and lithographs by  
June Wayne who founded the  
Tamarind Lithographic Workshop.  
There are a number of dominant  
themes, the chief of which is the  
artist's own thumbprint which  
appears in various guises, some-  
times immensely enlarged, and  
sometimes as the wild mane of a  
tidal wave. The waves them-  
selves are quite often treated in  
a style derived from the classic  
Japanese representations. "The  
tapestries are often striking  
partly because they are an un-  
usual transposition of effects ob-  
tained in other media. Cool  
drama, witness one tapestry that  
has a DNA chain dancing over  
some tall white cliffs.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Brussels

Enrico Baj, Konrad Klapheck, Co  
Westart, Palais des Beaux Arts,

Rue Ravenstein, Brussels, to  
Dec. 28.

The Italian artist, Enrico Baj  
has turned his share of the ex-  
hibition space at the Palais des  
Beaux Arts into a pastiche of  
pomp, a military parade of  
strutting generals, the medals  
looking terrifically like the real  
thing. They stand in eager rows  
in military fancy dress. A clothes  
brush serves as a moustache on  
a stiff upper lip; glass drops  
or wristwatch dials are eyes; a  
compass is a nose. A Baj set  
piece gloves from far away, a great  
satirical gambol with a frills  
of capering creatures led by Nixon  
and Kissinger with a mass of  
artificial flowers at their feet.

The German artist Konrad  
Klapheck's machine-inspired  
paintings are in soft, carefully  
graded colors with neat, clear out-  
lines. Tires, sewing machines,  
typewriters, telephones, adding  
machines, light switches, watch  
springs—all are treated with  
meticulous care.

Dutch artist Co Westerik  
shows a totally different world  
in his recent drawings and water-  
colors. An air of melancholy  
hovers about his vaguely defined  
human figures. But they are real  
people.

500 to 5,000, Chateau Malou, 45  
Chaussée de Stochel, Brussels,  
to Jan. 4.

In this small chateau, recently  
converted for use as a cultural  
center, an exhibition of oils,  
graphics, watercolors, small  
sculptures and ceramics has been  
organized for the holiday season.  
Everything in the show is for-  
mal—hence the title referring to  
the lowest and highest prices in  
Belgian francs. Established arti-  
sts are showing alongside those

just out of art school. Among  
the 600 works, a tiny Tylgert  
print from the original plate in  
the Modern Art Museum, a pure  
constructivist composition by Jose  
Delahant, a Vis Gentsils drawing,  
a lively oil by the young artist  
Henri Van Espool.

Aspects of Abstract Art in Brit-  
ain, 1910-1960, Galerie Hervé  
Alexandre, 92 Avenue M. Jaspard,  
Brussels, to Dec. 31.

Works by Ben Nicholson, Victor  
Pasmore, Henry Moore, Barbara  
Hopworth, John Piper are at  
home in this gallery which  
specializes in constructivist, clean  
abstracts. Moore's drawing  
for a string sculpture, Victor  
Raimann's sharply defined  
gouache of a compass shape,  
Alastair Morton's light gray  
frames, painted over bands and  
rectangles of color—all proclaim a  
neat, scientific approach to ab-  
straction. Vanessa Bell, Virginia  
Woolf's sister, and Duncan Grant,  
who both painted from 1913 to  
1920, are tentatively abstract.  
Paulie Vezelay in her Paris period  
flirts with figuration.

Knock on Wood, The Design Cen-  
ter, Galerie Ravenstein, Brus-  
sels, to Jan. 30.

The title of this show is under-  
scored by enthusiasm hammering  
from the children's corner where  
youngsters turn carpenter and  
carver every afternoon. Among  
the main exhibits, the biggest  
draw is a village of clothes pegs  
made by schoolchildren. Tools  
and toys, tennis rackets, window  
frames and a prefabricated house  
provide evidence that wood is still  
one of the most versatile of  
construction materials.

—RONA DOBSON.

## Paperback Firm Suspends Publication of Luciano Book

By Nicholas Gage

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT)—  
New American Library is  
suspending its plans to publish  
a paperback edition of "The Last  
Testament of Lucky Luciano,"  
for which it was going to pay  
\$800,000, according to a company  
spokesman.

The spokesman, Harold Rosen-  
thal, said the decision was based  
on a review of the book and was  
made following a meeting Wednes-  
day in Boston with executives of  
Little, Brown & Co., the book's  
primary publisher.

The New York Times disclosed  
this week (NYT, Dec. 18) that an  
examination of the book, includ-  
ing research into papers and  
documents concerning Luciano  
and more than 20 interviews, pro-  
duced information that ques-  
tioned the publisher's statement  
that it had been "dictated" by the  
late Mafia leader.

Rosenthal said that New  
American Library reached its  
decision "because of Little, Brown  
& Co.'s doubts concerning their  
own plans."

George Hal, senior vice-presi-  
dent of Little, Brown, said that  
his company was investigating  
allegations about the book but  
was proceeding with its publica-  
tion as planned.

The book was chosen as a main  
selection by both the Book-of-the-  
Month Club and the Play-  
boy Book Club.

At Silverman, editorial director  
of the Book-of-the-Month Club,  
said yesterday that the club's  
lawyers were studying documents  
concerning the book and that a  
final decision on it would be made  
when the study was completed.

Edward Kuhn Jr., editorial  
director of the Playboy Book  
Club, said that his club planned  
to offer the book later in the  
year and had time to study ques-  
tions raised about it.

The book was written by Rich-

ard Hammer, a freelance writer,  
in collaboration with Martin  
Gosch, a film producer who died  
last year.

The paperback auction was  
held about a month ago. Rosen-  
thal of New American Library,  
which won it, said the company  
subsequently began its own in-  
vestigation of the book. He said  
the meeting with Little, Brown  
had not been precipitated by the  
article in The Times but had  
been scheduled before the article  
appeared.

## Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT)—  
This is how critics for The  
New York Times rate new films  
and stage productions:

### Films

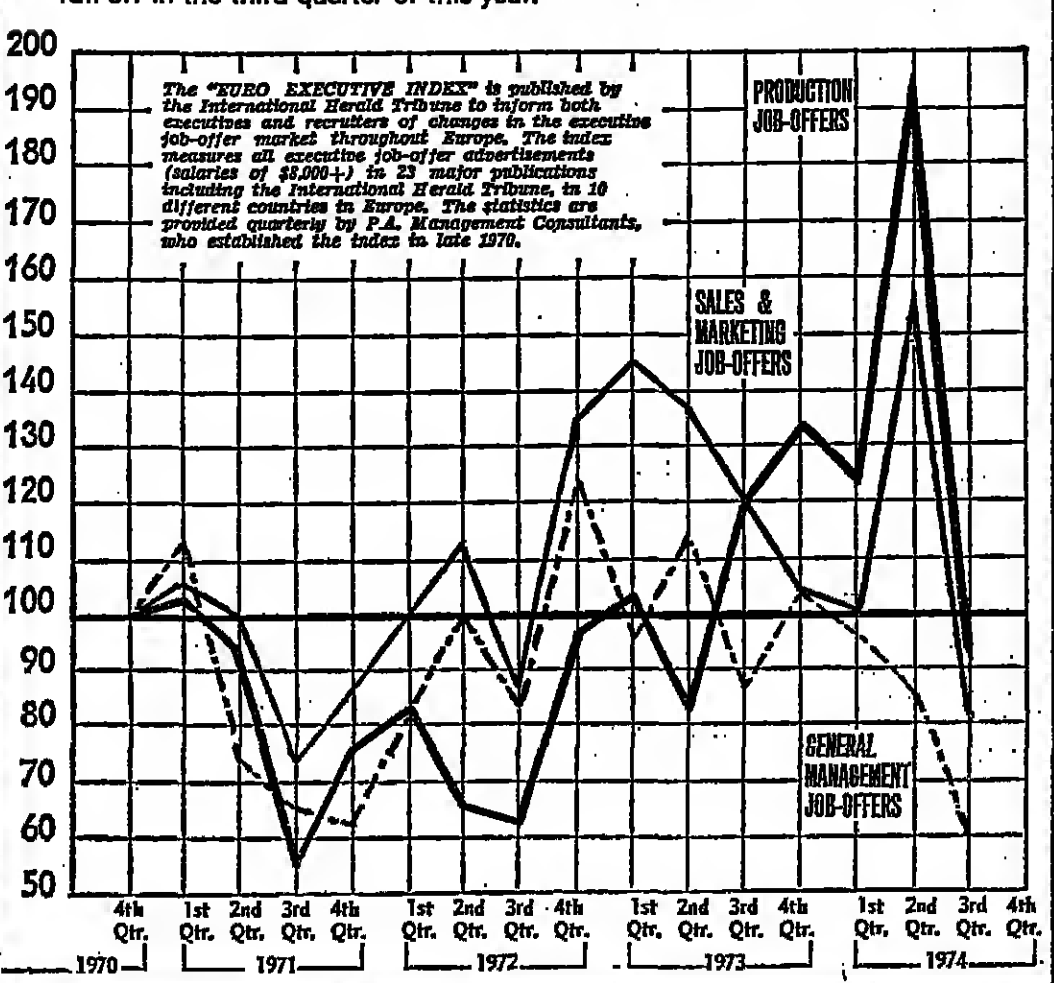
"The Man with the Golden  
Gun," the new James Bond  
movie, lacks "invention and ex-  
citement" according to Nora  
Sayre. The plot is vaguely  
based on the present energy crisis,  
hardly inspiring material. Moore  
is "pedantic, sluggish on the up-  
take, incapable even of swag-  
ger" and merely makes one miss  
his predecessor Sean Connery.  
The script is also banal and there  
is "the jullest car chase of the  
century and a very routine explo-  
sion." Christopher Lee, as the  
Golden Gunman is one of the  
few attractions of the film and  
his vitality "cuts through the  
narrative drudge," Sayre says. "If  
you enjoyed the early Bond  
films as much as I did, you'd  
better skip this one."

### Plays

"Where's Charley?" the "dated"  
musical based on the farce  
"Charley's Aunt" and written by  
George Abbot and Frank Loes-  
er, has been revived but "it was  
a little difficult to see why," says  
Clive Barnes. Although the story  
of the pranks of Oxford under-  
graduates is "perennially charm-  
ing," Loesser's music and lyrics  
from this old production seem  
disappointing after his later suc-  
cesses such as "Guys and Dolls."  
This version has also been given  
a new musical arrangement by  
Tom Pierson, and instead of an  
accompanying orchestra, as in the  
Broadway version, there is a  
small band, the arrange-  
ment of harpsichord and piano.  
Paul Julia is outstanding. "The  
highlight of his performance was  
a knockout rendering of "Once  
in Love With Amy" where, helped  
by Miss Sappinott's delightfully  
ingenious choreography he pro-  
duced a song and dance number  
of consummate charm."

## THIRD QUARTER "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX": PART III

Following a hopeful second quarter, published job-offers in "production,"  
"sales and marketing" and "general management" show a considerable  
fall-off in the third quarter of this year.



## INTERNATIONAL

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Replies will be treated as strictly confidential, must include detailed  
curriculum vitae, salary requirements, recent photograph, and should  
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connected, go-getting businessmen, ex. with broad administrative/marketing  
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21-22, 1974

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(Continued on P. 2)



## Leiding Resigns Volkswagen's Top Manager as Sales Slump

ANN, Dec. 20 (AP)—Rudolf Leiding, a former mechanic who became a technical revolution at Volkswagen, is resigning as chief of the automotive giant's U.S. operations.

Leiding's contract was to last until Oct. 1, 1976.

Mr. Leiding, Volkswagen's U.S. chairman, gave poor health as reason why Mr. Leiding had today to step down once successor has been found.

Leiding is reportedly to undergo a gall bladder operation next year.

The 60-year-old Mr. Leiding is known to have grown out of constant hassles within company's eight-man management board over declining sales and his plans to reshape the Beetle-maker.

Combination of lagging foreign and domestic sales, currency devaluation, the oil-price explosion and inflation have contributed to VW losses that could reach 400 to 500 million marks.

Mr. Leiding's departure might indefinitely halt his pet project to build a VW plant in the U.S.

But a company spokesman said the project is under consideration. He did not, however, say when a decision might be made.

Seemed Ideal Man  
When Mr. Leiding took over the daily weakened company years ago, he seemed to be ideal man to pull it out of slump.

He literally knew the car from the ground up, had started out as an auto mechanic and then advancing to head under Volkswagen's U.S. builder Helmut Nordhoff. In he proudly stood at the head of the ramp as the 10,000th car was rolled off the assembly line.

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Rudolf Leiding: Falling health is cited for his decision to step out of VW.

the first to introduce the revolutionary Wankel rotary-piston engine.

When Kurt Lotz, a business-oriented non-technocrat, was forced into retirement as VW's general director in the fall of 1971, Mr. Leiding was summoned to Wolfsburg to take his place.

Directing his employees to roll up their sleeves, Mr. Leiding set about tearing Volkswagen away from its over-dependence on rear, air-cooled engines such as those used in the ever-popular Beetle.

As a cost-cutting measure, Mr. Leiding championed the "building blocks" concept of making interchangeable parts for various VW models and scrapped plans to build cars that did not fit his scheme.

Hopes for U.S.  
This year two new models were introduced, the chunky Golf and the fast-back Scirocco. They sold well in Germany and, according to the company, provided hope for "achieving a good starting position for 1975 in the very important American export market," which accounts for 33 per cent of total sales.

As costs mounted, Volkswagen trimmed back its German work force by 9,500 to 118,500 this year. Another 4,400 workers have been offered special bonuses if they quit. There also have been repeated lay-offs and short shifts.

Despite all these measures, VW recorded a sales dip in West Ger-

many of 4.5 per cent during the first nine months of this year—modest compared to competitors faced with drops of 30 or more per cent. But Volkswagen of America reported a 25-per-cent sales loss for the same period.

Last month, Volkswagen reported a worldwide sales loss of 22 million marks during the first nine months of 1974, assuming its first losing year since World War II.

Mr. Birnbaum, who was hand-picked by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt while the latter was still finance minister, has said he hopes to pull the automotive giant out of the red within five years.

Mr. Birnbaum took office on Nov. 6, replacing Josef Rust, who was criticized for failing to halt alleged strikes among VW executives.

Volkswagen is West Germany's second-largest company behind the Thyssen-Rheinsteel steel concern. It is 40-per-cent owned by the federal government and the State of Lower Saxony, and its business affairs are closely monitored by the Bonn government.

There was no official word on who could replace Mr. Leiding, but newspaper speculation centered on four industrialists as possible candidates.

They are: Guenther Vogelsang, former chief of the Krupp concern; Gerhard Friess, a former Daimler-Benz executive; Toni Reimnacker, the chief of Rheinsteel steel and former German Ford boss Hans Barthelme.

The decline in imports from Western Hemisphere nations resulted largely from the high price of Canadian oil and the restriction on oil from all Eastern Hemisphere sources, which include the Arab countries, has risen substantially in the last year.

Eastern Hemisphere oil accounted for 47 per cent of all oil imports in the June-through-October period last year, Mr. Lichtblau said. This year it accounted for 57 per cent.

Canada, Venezuela Cited  
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## Japanese Oil Firms Go on Trial

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Dec. 20 (WP)—Japan's most important oil refining firms and their major officers and trade association went on trial today on unprecedented criminal charges of illegal price fixing and production curtailment.

The 17 individual defendants (who could go to jail for up to three years if convicted) and chosen representatives of the 12 defendant companies and the Japan Petroleum Association crowded into a small fluorescent-lit courtroom to begin the celebrated legal proceeding before a panel of five judges.

This is the first prosecution on criminal charges in the 27-year history of Japanese anti-trust law, which is largely a legacy of the U.S. post-World War II occupation. Formal and informal arrangements to fix prices, production and profits—often under the protective hand of government "administrative guidance"—have been widespread business practices here for years.

The recently increasing vigor of the Fair Trade Commission and growing public indignation about high prices have created a new climate for anti-trust enforcement. The case that began today is considered a test of judicial willingness to back up this climate and the anti-trust law.

The FTC has no power to order a rollback in prices and the penalties it can impose on companies are extremely limited. The maximum fine for the individuals and companies being tried is less than \$2,000, although the government charges that "excess profits" through illegal actions by the oil refining companies were about \$400 million during 1973 alone.

The indictments charge that the Petroleum Association's "supply and demand committee" met

in October 1973 and April 1973 to decide total production levels and sales allocations of the Japanese market, and that executives of the 12 oil companies met 10 times from November 1973 until November 1973 to engineer five price hikes.

With the exception of two American-based companies, Mobil and Exxon, whose home offices kept them out of the cartel, virtually the entire Japanese oil industry is involved.

The defendants all pleaded not guilty to charges against them.

## U.S. Grand Jury Indicts Sugar Refiners on Prices

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—A federal grand jury yesterday indicted six sugar-refining companies on charges of illegal price-fixing.

The two indictments, returned in U.S. District Court in San Francisco, named as defendants: Great Western Sugar Co. of Denver; American Crystal Sugar Co., formerly of Denver; Holly Sugar Corp. of Colorado Springs, Colorado; California & Hawaiian Sugar Co. of San Francisco; Amalgamated Sugar Co. of Ogden, Utah; and Consolidated Foods Corp. of Chicago.

The indictments and two companion civil suits accused the companies of engaging in separate conspiracies in the regional markets of the Pacific Coast and the Middle West.

A third civil suit alleged a similar conspiracy in Western and Mountain states. All three regional markets encompassed 23 U.S. states.

The action culminated a Justice Department investigation of the pricing practices in the \$2.5-billion American sugar market. The investigation was begun more than a year ago and gained urgency with recent sharp increases in retail sugar prices.

One case involves the California-Arizona market, including both states and the cities of Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada. California & Hawaiian, Holly Sugar, Consolidated Foods and unnamed co-conspirators were charged in the indictment and the lawsuit with engaging in a price-fixing conspiracy beginning sometime before 1970 and continuing at least through 1972.

The three companies sold about 89 per cent of the \$388-million worth of sugar marketed in the area in 1972, the department said.

The second case involves an alleged conspiracy in the Chicago-West market. Amalgamated, American Crystal, California & Hawaiian, Great Western and Holly were accused of conspiring to fix sugar prices in the area from a period before 1970 through at least 1972.

The civil suit in the Chicago-West case named the Sugar Beet Growers Federation along with the five companies as a defendant. The federation was not indicted.

The five companies sold about 53 per cent of the \$770 million in refined sugar sales in the Chicago-West market in 1972.

## Inflation and Slump Fears Hit N.Y. Stocks

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (UPI)—The stock market staggered under the combined weight of fresh inflation and recession worries to close lower today in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.96 points to finish at 598.44. At 3 o'clock the Dow was off 5.56.

Losses outpaced gains by about a 5 to 2 margin. Volume totaled 15.84 million shares compared with 15.5 million yesterday.

After opening narrowly lower, stocks kept the losses fairly modest until mid-afternoon, when they began to lose their grip and slide sharply in late trading.

At midday the Dow was down a little over 3 points. But a fresh crop of unfavorable economic news and the cumulative effect of a recent barrage of bad tidings undercut the stock market and eroded what little investor support there had been.

Inflation and recession vied for the economic spotlight. Both won a share of investor attention and renewed concern, analysts said.

They said investors were disappointed that November consumer prices rose another 0.8 per cent.

Recession-related news continues to alarm investors. Amid a flurry of plant closings, layoffs and production cutbacks, Bethlehem Steel, citing the "uncertain coal situation," said it

will lay off 1,600 more employees at two plants starting next week, bringing its layoff total to over 5,000.

Another deplorable was a report that durable goods orders slumped last month.

As one analyst put it, "I've never seen such an abundance of bad economic news at one time in my life. It's just been too overwhelmingly depressing to overcome the few bright spots in a very dark economic picture."

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.65 to 59.73.

In Chicago a late round of buying set off short covering and soybeans, soybean meal and oil futures closed higher on the Board of Trade.

Corn and oats were down about 4 cents a bushel but wheat prices were mixed.

U.S. Wants Alien Holdings Data  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Treasury today adopted regulations for its survey of foreign portfolio investment in the United States that will require U.S. companies and certain individuals to file reports with the government.

The regulations, for the most part, were the same as proposals made on Nov. 1. Under the new rules, banks with assets over \$50 million and other concerns with assets over \$20 million must file reports listing all securities held by foreign investors owning less than 10 per cent of the corporation.

Concerns with assets of less than \$1 million are exempt from reporting requirements and companies with assets between \$1 million and \$20 million must file reports only if foreign investors own more than 10 per cent of the company.

Reports will also be required from U.S. residents who may be acting holders of record and trustees on behalf of a foreign interest.

Britain Sets Up Study Of the Auto Industry  
LONDON, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—A wide-ranging inquiry into Britain's motor industry, particularly its structure and financing, will be carried out early in the new year by an all-party group of members of Parliament, political sources said today.

The House of Commons expenditure committee's trade and industry subcommittee will examine the industry's significance for the economy and balance of payments, its export performance and potential, labor relations, profitability, and the investment of public money in the industry.

The inquiry, expected to last into the summer, will examine the state of overseas motor industries.

## Workers' Earnings Power Falls

## U.S. Cost of Living Up 0.9 Per Cent in Month

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The U.S. cost of living rose another nine-tenths of 1 per cent in November, while workers' real earnings declined to their lowest level since 1967, the Labor Department said today.

A decline of 1.8 per cent in workers' real earnings during the month meant the nation's workers were earning 5.6 per cent less than a year ago.

The increase of nine-tenths of 1 per cent in consumer prices matched the October increase and pushed the cost of living 12.1 per cent higher in November than it was a year earlier. This was the biggest 12-month increase since a 12.6-per-cent increase in the 12 months ending in September of 1974.

For the first 11 months of 1974, the cost of living was reported up 11.4 per cent. The consumer price index stood at 154.3 of the 1967 average of 100, meaning that it cost \$154.30 to buy a statistical supply of goods that sold in 1967 for \$100.

Although the Ford administration has been predicting an easing of the nation's high inflation rate by spring, there was little evidence of decline in the November figures on consumer prices.

The Labor Department said prices increased during the month for a variety of consumer goods and services, including most foods, clothing, natural gas, mortgage interest rates and even taxicab fares and parking fees.

But it noted that the price of

gasoline declined for the fourth consecutive month, with regular gasoline averaging 52.5 cents per gallon and premium gasoline averaging 56.7 cents in November.

Food prices were reported up 1.4 per cent during the month, marking the fourth consecutive month of rapid increase.

Sharply higher prices for sugar and sugar products were the major cause of the food price jump, the department said.

The announcement came a day after General Motors said it is scheduling massive new layoffs that will bring to 133,000 the number of GM workers idled by the end of January.

The outbacks are being made because sales this year are down 2.6 million, or 23 per cent, from last year's record.

Ford announced late last month that it would cut production for the November-March period by 9 per cent for cars and 10 per cent for trucks.

The announcement said that in the January-March period car production will be cut an additional 28 per cent and truck output another 15 per cent. The combined cuts average 25 per cent, or 202,000 vehicles, Ford said.

U.S. Goods Orders Drop 3% in Month  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—New U.S. orders for durable goods slumped 3 per cent in November, marking the third straight decline, the Commerce Department reported today.

The department's preliminary report showed that orders last month totaled a seasonally adjusted \$43.72 billion, down \$1.37 billion from October's \$45.09 billion, when orders fell 2.8 per cent.

The current downturn began in August, when bookings plunged 6.2 per cent.

Belgian Jobless Rate  
BRUSSELS, Dec. 20 (AP-DJ)—Belgian unemployment reached 217,618 on Dec. 15, the Labor Ministry announced today, up 37,000 from a month before and up 86,000 from a year ago. The total represented 5.1 per cent of the working population.

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## Despite Administration Aim for Independence U.S. Oil Imports From Arabs Increase

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (NYT)—Though the Ford administration repeatedly emphasized its intention to reduce U.S. dependence on "unreliable sources" of oil, imports from the Arab countries increased through October than it did the same period last year.

The Arab oil embargo, according to a study by an independent research group, phrases "unreliable sources" generally considered to refer to Arab oil-producing nations.

Arab oil-producing nations, a decline in domestic production of oil products averaged on greater reliance on Arab oil, according to John Lichtblau, vice director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.

An Arab embargo broke out row, we would be even more reliant than we were in 1973," Lichtblau said in an interview.

Increasing dependence on oil was pointed out in a currently being readied by research organization. It is noted significant because the administration has made freedom from dependence on "unreliable sources" a key of its "Pro-independence."

Petroleum Industry Research Foundation is supported by independent refiners and marketers as well as the major oil companies.

According to the study, the countries are currently producing about 1.4 million barrels a day, or 8.3 per cent of U.S. domestic direct requirements for crude oil and petroleum products.

Before the embargo they were providing about 7.7 per cent. The study has not yet been released, but Mr. Lichtblau described its highlights.

He said the country's reliance on oil from all Eastern Hemisphere sources, which include the Arab countries, has risen substantially in the last year.

Eastern Hemisphere oil accounted for 47 per cent of all oil imports in the June-through-October period last year, Mr. Lichtblau said. This year it accounted for 57 per cent.

Canada, Venezuela Cited  
The decline in imports from Western Hemisphere nations resulted largely from the high price of Canadian oil and the restriction on oil from all Eastern Hemisphere sources, which include the Arab countries, has risen substantially in the last year.

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Canada, Venezuela Cited  
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## W. Germany Records a New Surplus in Its Trade Balance

WIESBADEN, W. Germany, Dec. 20 (Reuters)—West Germany registered another big foreign trade surplus in November, with exports exceeding imports by 3,929 billion marks, the Federal Statistics Office here announced today.

The surplus was lower than the bumper 4,619 billion marks recorded in October but compares with large deficits in the other three big Common Market countries—Britain, France and Italy—and in the United States.

Taking into account so-called invisibles such as tourism, transport, insurance and remittances of cash to their home countries by the two million foreign workers here, West Germany had a current account balance-of-payments surplus of 2.3 billion marks in November.

This compares with 2.9 billion marks in October. This country usually has a deficit on invisibles that partly offsets its habitual trading surplus.

The trade surplus in the first 11 months of this year rose to a record 46.47 billion marks, far above the 30 billion marks for the same period in 1973 and also above the surplus for the whole of last year of 33.1 billion marks.

The 1973 surplus was the highest in West German history, and the 1974 total is certain to break the record, despite rises in the international value of the mark that have made exports from this country more expensive for their buyers and despite the quadrupled price of oil, of which West Germany is Europe's biggest importer.

The current account balance-of-payments surplus for the first 11 months of this year was 22.4 billion marks, double the surplus in the same period of 1973.

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# The new currency







# Computer Favors Skins, Dolphins, Steelers, Vikes

feed numbers into the computer; he analyzed the numerical output and then added the human element, what he calls "my two-pound brain."

He said: "The straight numbers say the Rams over the Redskins by a single point. Much as it hurts me, I say the Redskins over the Rams and I'm not giving a numerical point edge in a very close game."

"Why? The Redskins have been coming on so well offensively

Going into the finals, Puryear had won \$24,311 in breeding stakes and Ferguson \$22,552. The latter had the roping championship earnings of \$81,881 he was a sure thing for the all-around title, which was a record. He was also the most money won in two or more events. If Ferguson 'rold with the roping, he would be the first ever to take two individual titles plus the all-around, and he would almost surely top Larry Mahan's all-time high of \$66,487.

**Puryear's Lead**

Puryear held his lead until the ninth performance, when Ferguson's horse, a yearling named "Big Boy," was killed by a kick from the 10th so-round, immediately following Puryear. Responding to the challenge, Puryear flung himself from the saddle onto the racing steer's horns and pinned the beast in 4.91 seconds. As Ferguson mourned, Les Con-

He went for it. Spectators tried to watch him, the steer and the overhead clock ticking off hundredths of seconds. He threw his steer in 5.13—18/100ths of a second too late.

It was an interesting week for Don Gay. Assured of the bull riding title before he went in, he drew an impossible bull for the

first go-round—Tiger, a 1,400-pound brindle brute chosen bull-of-the-year after dumping 49 cowboys in 40 performances. He rode him, and wondered if he would ever ride another, for five of his next six bulls dropped him on his head.

Like a Sponsor Should  
Young, scrubbed and sober,  
these kids have little except talent  
in common with the leathery  
bell-raisers who traveled the  
circuit a few months back.

Ferguson, foaled in Tahlequah, Okla., was learning the game before he could reach the saddle. He would shimmy up a rope his father, Ira, had tied to the saddle horn. The old handson cowboy

Joe Alexander, bareback cham-

pion for the fourth time in a row, is another college product but a few years older. This year's prize money of \$36,078 was a trifle short of his own record for this event, but he picked up \$26,500 extra

special awards contributed by the Winston cigarette people. He also got married to Cindy Dodge of Marysville, Calif., known professionally as Miss Winston Rodeo. For Joe, Winston has

## Putting Avera

Boxing Association lightweight title against a Japanese challenger. Masakatsu Takayama, here tomorrow.



the regulation banning large individual bets was decreed after **leisure X** beat the **Merco** three times for about \$1 million in winnings each time.

Ridley and it will be a long time before he forgets it.

Ridley, who was playing with Providence of the American League earlier in the week, allowed six goals in a little more than one period of action before being replaced by veteran Ed Glascomb as the Bruins beat the Rangers, 11-1.

**UCLA, Minus Walton, Ready To Dominate Basketball**

By David Dupree

Perhaps the Bruins' best player, 6-6 sophomore Marques Johnson, is recovering from hepatitis and is being brought along slowly.

He has played only 25 minutes this season and tires quickly. But Wooden expects him to be at full strength by the time Pacific-Eight Conference play begins Jan. 9.

Meyers, the only full-time starter back from last year's 26-4 team, is averaging 13 points and is playing his usual strong rebounding and steady defensive game. Drollinger is averaging

Three others are scoring at the rate of at least 6 points a game. "We have no dominant force on this team, so each player feels he has to do more," Wooden

"We didn't have the balanced scoring we have now last year. When you have a dominant player like Jabbar or Walton, the other players often subcon-

sciously start to feel like they are no more than window dressing, and your team suffers because of it.

"Everyone on this team will be involved."

## Nadig Takes Downhill Trials

(UPI).—Marie-Therese Nadig of Switzerland, the 1972 Olympic downhill champion, today won both practice runs for tomorrow's women's World Cup downhill.

race. She clocked 1:36.95 and 1:36.25 for the two runs. Cindy Nelson of the United States was second with 1:37.22 and 1:36.92. Annemarie Proell-Moser of Austria, the World Cup defender

The two practice runs were held in perfect weather.

### Ski Contest Canceled

SALICE DULZIO, Italy, Dec. 20 (UPI).—Officials have canceled tomorrow's European Cup

men's downhill here following complaints from Austrian and Swiss skiers that the course was not safe.

**College Basketball**  
**SUN BOWL CLASSIC**  
 Ill.-E. Paso 73, Miami (Ohio) 66,  
 Texas A-M 67, Northwestern 66.  
**EAST**  
 Springfield 70, Worcester Poly 55.

**SOUTH**  
Citadel 80. Rochester Tech 80.  
Georgia Tech 64, Miss. St. 61.  
Brown 79. Georgia 75.  
Southern U. 104 NW Louisiana 84.  
McNeese 76. SE Louisiana 72.

**MIDWEST**

Akron 88, UC-Hayward 61.  
DePaul 73, San Jose St. 73.  
Drake 65, Iowa 61 64.  
Kent St 71, Saz St. 61.  
New Orleans 88 Wayne St. 86.

**WEST**

Montana 80 Seattle 61.

Colorado 85, San Diego 61, 84.  
Presno 61, 78 Utah 61, 77.

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## VERTISEMENTS

**American League's 19**

**American League's 10**

## American League's 19

(Continued from Back Page)

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